

While all of his family perished in the camps, Hugo Princz managed to survive Treblinka, Auschwitz, a labor camp in the Warsaw ghetto, and Dachau. It is a story of remarkable strength and courage. In 1945, while en route to an extermination camp, Hugo Princz was rescued from his death train by an American tank division.

However, Hugo Princz's tragedy did not end with his liberation. Because he was an American citizen and was not processed through a Displaced Persons Center, in 1955 he was declared ineligible by the German Government for the reparations paid to other Holocaust survivors.

Hugo Princz did not let the matter drop, for Hugo Princz's war was not yet over. While living in New Jersey, where he worked, paid taxes, raised a family, and was a credit to his community, Hugo Princz continued to pursue justice from the German Government. He showed the same courage and perseverance that had brought him through the horrors of the Holocaust.

Slowly, over time, Hugo Princz began to find support in this country for his quest. He enlisted the help of two talented lawyers, Steve Perles and Bill Marks, who pursued his claims in the courts. The administration raised the case with the German Government at the highest levels. Congress, belatedly, went into action and threatened to strip German's sovereign immunity.

Finally, yesterday, 50 years after the formal end of World War II and the formal liberation of the concentration camp prisoners, Hugo Princz made his own peace and accepted a settlement. It is not enough in dollar terms, indeed, no amount of money could ever compensate Hugo Princz for his suffering—both during the war and during his quest for reparations. But by accepting German's settlement, Hugo Princz has vindicated his life of courage. He has won recognition of the justice of his cause.

Hugo Princz is an inspiration to the people of New Jersey and the United States. I am proud to congratulate him and wish him well in his new, post-war life.●

TRIBUTE TO ERIC SHAEFER

●Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, over this past weekend Baltimore experienced a devastating eight alarm fire which swept through the Clipper Industrial Park, claiming the life of one Baltimore city firefighter and seriously injuring three others. I rise to pay tribute to Eric Schaefer who gave his life during this tragic event and to commend all of the firefighters who responded so quickly and put their lives on the line, including Capt. Joseph Lynczynski, Stu Curtain, and Barry Blackmon, who were injured in the blaze. This tragedy reminds us that firefighters risk their own lives every day to protect the lives and property of others against the very real dangers of fire. I ask that an article about Eric

Sheafer, entitled "Firefighter Loved Everything About the Job," from the Baltimore Sun of Monday, September 18, 1995, be printed in the RECORD.

The article Follows:

[From the Baltimore Sun, Sept 18, 1995]

FIREFIGHTER 'LOVED EVERYTHING' ABOUT JOB

(By Dennis O'Brien)

If he wasn't fighting fires or jumping from airplanes, Eric Schaefer was probably working in his garden.

The 25-year-old Baltimore native spent much of his spare time raising peppers and tomatoes in the garden behind the Glenmore Avenue home, when he and his wife had settled after their wedding in July.

Mr. Schaefer, a Baltimore firefighter who was killed Saturday during a fire at a Baltimore foundry, will likely be remembered and eulogized in Maryland this week for dying a hero's death.

But friends and relatives said last night their memories are of a lively, flesh-and-blood personality—a nonstop talker and would-be gourmet cook who loved fighting fires for the city Fire Department and jumping out of airplanes as an Army Reserve paratrooper.

"He loved anything that would give him a rush," Tina Schaefer said last night of her late husband.

Mrs. Schaefer and other relatives said Mr. Schaefer never talked about the dangers of the job he held for 18 months.

"He loved being a firefighter. He just loved everything about the job," said Dorian Schaefer, Mr. Schaefer's father.

He enjoyed camping and reading books about World War II and Vietnam. He had an aquarium with eight fish and was fascinated by snakes—keeping 15 of them as pets.

"He'd play games with them, sort of tease you with them, say, 'Here take this,' and he'd practically put one on your lap," said William Boyd, a longtime friend.

Mr. Schaefer had the usual culinary tastes. He liked pizza and enjoyed spicing up his taco chips with salsa. But he also enjoyed cooking exotic meals—tuna steaks and scallops in garlic were his specialties.

Mr. Schaefer and the former Tina Robinson had known each other since they were in school together at St. Francis of Assisi Elementary School in Northeast Baltimore.

Stories about being a firefighter from his fiancée's grandfather, Kenneth A. Robinson, a retired Baltimore fire captain, and her father, Kenneth B. Robinson, a retired fireboat engineer, inspired the Overlea High School graduate to take the firefighter's exam.

When he was accepted into the Baltimore Fire Academy about two years ago, "He knew he had found his life's work," said Mr. Boyd.

Mr. Schaefer was born in Hamden, the oldest of three sons raised by Dorian Schaefer, a construction worker, and his wife, Suellen.

Mr. Schaefer attended Archbishop Curley High School for three years and then transferred to Overlea High School, from which he graduated in 1989.

He worked as a picture framer at Total Crafts, a shop in the Parkville Shopping Center, until 1992. Then, he joined the Army Reserve, serving with the 450th Civil Affairs Battalion, an airborne unit based in Riverdale. As a paratrooper, he had 10 jumps to his credit, according to relatives.

Along with his parents and wife, Mr. Schaefer is survived by two brothers, Todd, 22, a dialysis technician in Baltimore, and Chad, 16, a senior at Overlea High School.

Services for Mr. Schaefer are set for 11 a.m. Thursday at St. Francis of Assisi Church on the 3600 block of Harford Road. There will be viewing at the Ruck Funeral

Home on the 5300 block of Harford Road from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. and from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. tomorrow and Wednesday.

Mr. Schaefer's family has asked that memorial contributions be sent to the Johns Hopkins Bayview Medical Center Burn Center.●

ALBANIA AND THE UNITED STATES

●Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, Albanian President Berisha has recently concluded a successful visit to the United States, strengthening the relationship between his nation and ours. On this occasion, I would like to share with my colleagues the following article written by Michael D. Granoff, Director of the US-Albania Enterprise Fund, on September 6. I ask that the article be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

ALBANIA AND THE UNITED STATES: AN OLD NEW PARADIGM

There has been much handwringing lately by politicians, diplomats and pundits of all stripes lamenting the state of US foreign policy. The oft cited vision thing. I recently visited Albania as a Presidential appointee to the Board of the US-Albania Enterprise Fund and observed the beginning of a new relationship that may serve as a model as we confront a changing, and perhaps ironically a more unstable, world landscape.

Albania was one of the most isolated nations on earth under the communist dictatorship of Enver Hoxha after World War II. A nation with no relationship to the United States. Now, a democratically elected President, Sali Berisha, has embarked on a set of reforms to promote democratic institutions and the development of the private sector. Albania needs to create a new economy out of whole cloth. Its leaders do not have the benefit of prior experience in the world community. Its existing financial institutions are remnants of a bygone age and are not up to the task. To use the terminology of the venture capital business, Albania is a restart and restarts are always risky. In this case I think it may be a good bet.

I found President Berisha, Finance Minister Vroni and other government officials to be committed to reform, honest about their problems and ready to take tough action. Our political leaders could perhaps learn something from the "developing" Albanians. Repressed for 50 years, the people of Albania exhibit a palpable desire to take control of their political and economic lives.

The US-Albania Enterprise Fund was initiated by President Clinton as the last of a series of funds first conceived under the Bush Administration to promote private sector development in the formerly communist countries of Eastern Europe. The Funds are controlled by Boards of Directors consisting largely of private business people appointed by the President, who serve without pay. As profit-seeking, privately managed entities, the funds represent a new approach to foreign assistance and offer one answer to the current impasse concerning the US foreign aid program in general.

The enterprise Fund's goal in Albania is to coinvest with Albanians in small and midsize businesses to create profitable enterprises. If successful, The Fund will assist Albanian employment, reduce imports and help integrate Albania into the global economic system. In addition to our efforts, the US Agency for International Development is well into a major program to assist with agriculture and housing sector development.

The World Bank and other international financial institutions have weighed in with infrastructure and privatization assistance. Together we have the rare potential to work collectively with a government to substantially improve the lives of its people. Many problems remain. The transition from an isolated society where nearly everyone was poor to a democracy where there will be those with more than others will not be easy. For example, the distinctions between equal opportunity and equal outcome are no more easily understood in Albania than is apparent from the current debate in the US over affirmative action.

On the political side, the US and Albania are beginning to cooperate diplomatically and militarily on regional issues. Albania occupies an important strategic position in the southern Balkans and has begun to play a stabilizing role in preventing the spread of the Bosnia conflict. As a long time resident in a tough neighborhood, Albania can provide the US with a vital local perspective. The bottom line is that Albania, a tiny nation with which the US has previously had virtually nonexistent relations, has the potential to become an important ally with a growing comity of interests. In the process, I believe we may be creating a model for future US foreign policy that cuts across traditional political and ideological lines. We are doing what we always say US foreign policy is supposed to do—promote democracy and the development of the private sector. And from a geostrategic point of view we are establishing an important alliance in an increasingly unstable region.

When first appointed to the enterprise fund board, I must admit I had to look at a map to see exactly where Albania was. Albanian President Berisha will visit the US in September. US policymakers should take the opportunity to take out their maps. They may be surprised by the opportunity for a bipartisan foreign policy success.●

REVISED CONFEREES—S. 219 AND S. 4

Mr. COCHRAN. I ask unanimous consent that the following be considered the revised list of conferees to accompany S. 219, the regulatory reform bill, and S. 4, the line-item veto bill.

I ask unanimous consent that the list be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the list was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 219: Mr. Stevens, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Levin, and Mr. Reid.

S. 4: Mr. Stevens, Mr. Roth, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Cochran, Mr. McCain, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Levin, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Gramm, Mr. Coats, Mr. Exon, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Johnston, and Mr. Dodd.

RELATIVE TO POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS PRISONERS IN VIETNAM

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 174, submitted earlier today by Senator GRAMS.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 174), expressing the sense of the Senate that the Secretary of

State should aggressively pursue the release of political and religious prisoners in Vietnam.

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, today I am submitting Senate Resolution 174, which expresses the sense of the Senate that the Secretary of State should aggressively pursue the release of political and religious prisoners in Vietnam.

My resolution has been prompted by the recent sentencing of two American citizens for attempting to organize a conference in Vietnam to discuss democracy and human rights. These two American citizens, Mr. Nguyen Tan Tri and Mr. Tran Quang Liem, were detained for 2 years by the Vietnamese without charge. Mr. Tri has now been sentenced to a 7-year prison term and Mr. Liem to 4 years. Both are in ill health.

The resolution calls for the Secretary of State to pursue the release of these two prisoners as well as other American citizens—I understand that American citizens from the State of Virginia are imprisoned in Vietnam as well—and all political and religious prisoners in Vietnam.

The President has just normalized relations with Vietnam. I supported normalization, because I believe it will give us more leverage with the Vietnamese Government to pursue outstanding issues such as MIA's/POW's and the release of those imprisoned in violation of international law after expressing political and religious views. Not only are people jailed for espousing political views, but those who seek religious freedoms are as well. Persecution of Buddhist leaders is rampant. Catholic and other Christian leaders have also been imprisoned allegedly for political activities under the guise of their religion.

I was disappointed that Secretary Christopher and Secretary Lord did not address this matter with Vietnamese officials in Vietnam shortly after normalization was announced. While I appreciate the efforts of consular officers in Vietnam and lower-level State Department officials to address this matter with their peers in the Vietnamese Government, I believe this issue should have been addressed directly by Secretary Christopher.

Mr. President, I am told that Vietnam has now agreed to retry the cases of at least the two Americans. We do not know when, or if, that may occur. In my judgment, it is important to pass this resolution immediately to show Senate support for a quick resolution of this situation.

Passage of this resolution is being coordinated with other concerned governments. Last week the Canadian Parliament adopted a similar resolution, and the Australian Parliament will adopt one very shortly.

If we are to have a diplomatic relationship with Vietnam, we must work with them at the highest levels of government to urge them to honor their

commitment under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by releasing all religious and political prisoners. We must also urge Vietnam to continue our efforts to obtain a full accounting of MIA's/POW's.

I urge my colleagues to support the effort to pass this resolution under unanimous consent today.

Mr. COCHRAN. I ask unanimous consent the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the resolution appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 174) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S.RES 174

Whereas there are many outstanding issues between the United States and Vietnam including a full accounting of MIAs/POWs; pursuit of democratic freedoms in Vietnam, including freedom of expression and association; and resolution of human rights violations;

Whereas the Government of Vietnam continues to imprison political and religious leaders to suppress the nonviolent pursuit of freedom and human rights;

Whereas the Government of Vietnam has not honored its commitments under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights;

Whereas two American citizens, Mr. Nguyen Tan Tri and Mr. Tran Quang Liem, are among those recently sentenced to prison terms of 7 and 4 years, respectively, for their efforts to organize a conference, after 2 years of detention without charge; and

Whereas these two Americans are in poor health and are not receiving proper treatment: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate hereby—

(1) Urges the Secretary of State to pursue the release of the American prisoners as well as all political and religious prisoners in Vietnam as a matter of the highest priority;

(2) requests that the Secretary of State submit regular reports to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate regarding the status of the imprisonment and wellbeing of the two American prisoners; and

(3) requests that the President meet with relatives of the two Americans at his earliest convenience.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this resolution to the President and the Secretary of State.

SIGNING OF THE ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Foreign Relations Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 171, relating to the signing of the Israeli-Palestinian declaration of principles, and that the Senate then proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.